March 29, 1932. W. BERSSENBRUGGE 1,851,614

PROCESS OF APPLYING CORNER IRONS TO TABLES

Original Filed March 22, 1928

Fig. 4

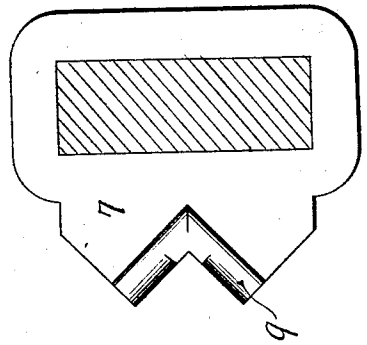


Fig. 6

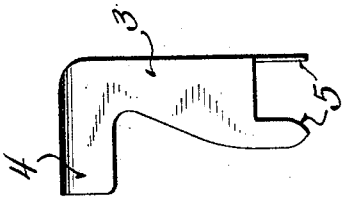


Fig. 3

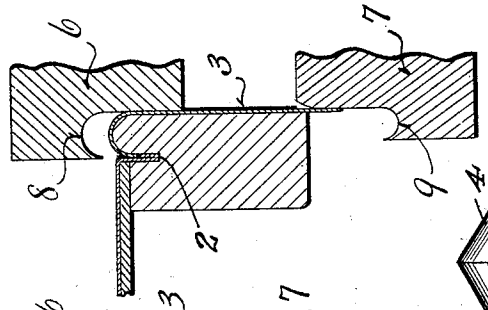


Fig. 7

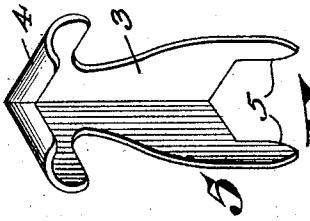


Fig. 2

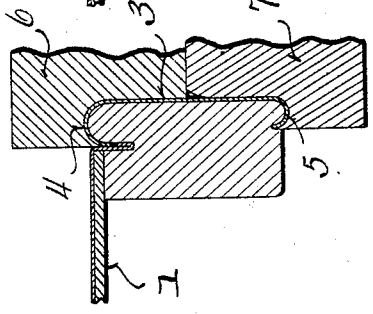


Fig. 5

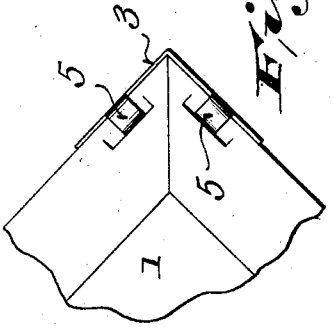
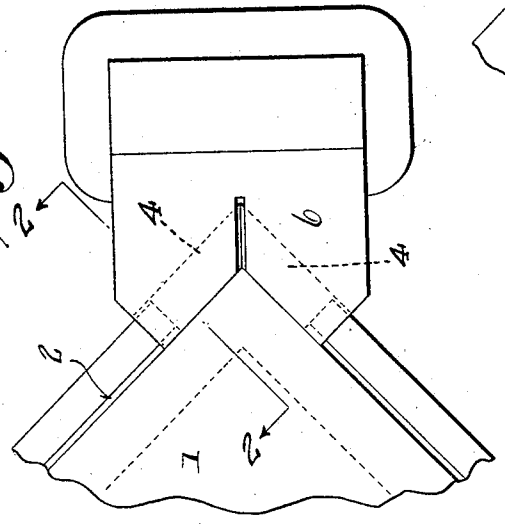


Fig. 1



Inventor:
William Berssenbrugge
by Young & Young
Attorneys.

Patented Mar. 29, 1932 1,851,614

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

WILLIAM BERSSENBRUGGE, OF WHITEFISH BAY, WISCONSIN

PROCESS OF APPLYING CORNER-IRONS TO TABLES

Original application filed March 22, 1928, Serial No. 263,808. Divided and this application filed February 23, 1929. Serial No. 342,087.

This invention relates to a new and improved process for applying corner-irons to tables and the like.

The invention relates particularly to an improved process for applying corner-irons of the above type, and is a division of my application, Serial #263,808, which has become Patent #1,726,209, granted August 27, 1929, for a machine for applying corner irons and to the process of applying such irons; and one of the objects of the invention is the provision of an improved process for applying corner irons so as to eliminate the necessity of using auxiliary fasteners, but which secures the corner irons in place in interlocked engagement with the top of the table.

A further object of the invention is the provision of a new and improved process of the above character wherein the corner iron is applied to the table and interengaged therewith in such manner as to prevent displacement through a single movement, whereby a number of the corner irons may be quickly and readily applied in a very short space of time.

A further object of the invention is the provision of a novel process of the above character wherein the corner iron is readily placed in position in a semi-formed condition and through the operation of clamping members, parts of the iron are imbedded in a portion of the table top so as to securely retain the iron against movement after being clamped in position.

With the above and other objects in view, the invention consists in the novel features of construction, the combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter more fully set forth, pointed out in the claim, and shown in the accompanying drawings wherein:

Figure 1 is a detailed top plan view of the portion of the table with the corner in position adjacent one of the clamping members;

Figure 2 is a detailed section on the line 2—2 of Figure 1 showing the clamping members in a clamped position;

Figure 3 is a view similar to Figure 2, showing the relative position of the corner arm and the clamps prior to the movement toward each other of the clamping members;

Figure 4 is a detailed section through the guide member with the movable clamping member shown in top plan view and with its stem in section;

Figure 5 is a view from the under side of one of the corners of the table;

Figure 6 is a side elevation of the corner iron; and

Figure 7 is a perspective view of the corner iron.

Referring to the drawings wherein I have illustrated the steps employed in my improved process, it will be noted that in Figure 1 I have illustrated one corner of a table top 1. These table tops in the construction are usually provided along their outer edges with a groove 2 in which the cover applied to the table is secured, and it is in this groove that one portion of the corner iron is fitted for retaining the same in position.

In Figure 6, I have illustrated a side elevation of the corner iron which includes an angular body 3 having arms 4 at one end which are positioned at right angles to each other to correspond with the corner of the table, and these arms while illustrated as arcuate in cross-section may be made of various shapes according to the type of the table to which the corner iron is to be applied. At the other end of the body, I provide the tapering prongs 5 which are also disposed at right angles to each other and provided with a penetrating point for penetrating the material of the table top. It will be apparent that the body of the corner iron may be made in fanciful designs but preferably angular in shape.

In applying the corner iron to the table top, I use die members one of which is stationary and the other movable, the stationary die being designated by the numeral 6 and the movable die designated by the numeral 7. These die members are a part of my improved machine illustrated in my before mentioned patent, the construction and operation of which is fully explained in said patent. The stationary die member 6 is provided with an arcuate recess 8 adapted to embrace the arcuate arms 4 of the corner iron, it being understood that the stationary die member is

of right-angular form and the recess 8 extending through both angular portions of the die.

The movable die member 7 is formed with angularly disposed arcuate depressions 9 adapted to co-operate with the tongues 5 in the application of the corner iron. In placing the corner iron in position and clamping the same to the table top, the iron is first positioned with the arms 4 engaging over the edge of the side walls of the table top with the inner edges of the arms 4 extending into the groove 2 as illustrated in Figure 3. The corner is then positioned between the die members as shown in Figure 3 and the die member 7 moved toward the die member 6, the prongs 5 co-operating with the depressions 9, the shape of the depressions causing the prongs to be bent upon themselves so that the points thereof will be forced into engagement with the under side of the edges of the table top as shown in Figure 2. The movement of the die member 7 is sufficient to cause the points of the prongs 5 to penetrate the material of the table top so as to securely retain the corner irons against movement.

In Figure 5, I have illustrated a bottom or underside view of the table top showing how the prongs 5 penetrate the material of the table top and imbed themselves so as to securely retain the iron members against movement.

The process is extremely simple due to the fact that prior to fitting the irons to the table top, the arms are shaped to correspond to the corners of the table top to which they are to be applied, and it is only necessary to position the corner irons with respect to the corners of the table top as shown in Figure 3 and then bring the movable member 7 into action and move the same toward the stationary die member 6, the die 6 holding the arms 4 tightly against the upper edge of the table top while the movable clamping members 7 overturn the prongs 5 and cause the points thereof to imbed themselves in the material of the table top.

It will be apparent from the above that I have provided a simple and efficient process for applying corner irons to table tops, whereby a great many of the corner irons will be applied in a very short space of time; and if the process is carried out with the use of my improved machine as stated heretofore, it will save considerable expense in placing this type of table on the market, which is generally used as a card-table or the like.

While I have shown and described the preferred embodiment of my invention, it will be apparent that slight changes may be made in the construction when putting the invention into practice without departing from the spirit of the same or the scope of the appended claim.

I claim:

The process of locking corner-irons of the type embodying arcuate top flanges, depending side walls and straight penetrating prongs to the corners of tables, which consists in first engaging the top flanges over the table top, with the penetrating prongs disposed lowermost; second, positioning the corner-iron between companion die members having arcuate faces for engaging the upper and lower ends of the corner-iron; third, applying pressure to the ends of the corner-iron through the medium of said die members, whereby the arcuate flanges of the corner-iron are urged into penetrating engagement with one face of the corner of the table and the penetrating prongs are retained in hooked engagement with the other face of the corner of the table.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand at Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin.

WILLIAM BERSSENBRUGGE.